

nonelected claims. Amended claim 41 and new claim 52 incorporate elements from the nonelected claims from which original claim 41 was dependent. The Examiner is reminded that the present claims were subject to an office action on the merits and a response by applicants in the parent case before the claims were restricted. In the interest of compact prosecution, the Examiner is requested to take this prior prosecution into account when acting on the present case.

Other amendments serve to insert SEQ. ID. NOS. or correct typographic errors. Applicant requests entry of this amendment in adherence with 37 C.F.R. §§1.821 to 1.825. This amendment is accompanied by a paper copy containing the above named sequences, SEQ ID NOS:1-97. The paper copy of the sequence information has been printed from the floppy disk as filed in application no. 09/229,007. Applicants request the PTO update the serial number and priority information as required for the sequence listing. The information contained in the computer readable disk file in application USSN. 09/229,007 was prepared through the use of the software program "PatentIn" and is identical to that of the paper copy filed herewith.

Attached is a marked up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE."

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the specification:

Paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 1 has been amended as follows:

Zinc finger proteins (ZFPs) are proteins that can bind to DNA in a sequence-specific manner. Zinc fingers were first identified in the transcription factor TFIIIA from the oocytes of the African clawed toad, *Xenopus laevis*. An exemplary motif characterizing one class of these protein (C₂H₂ class) is -Cys-(X)₂₋₄-Cys-(X)₁₂-His-(X)₃₋₅-His (SEQ ID NO:1) (where X is any amino acid). A single finger domain is about 30 amino acids in length, and several structural studies have demonstrated that it contains an alpha helix containing the two invariant histidine residues and two invariant cysteine residues in a beta turn co-ordinated through zinc. To date, over 10,000 zinc finger sequences have been identified in several thousand known or putative transcription factors. Zinc finger domains are involved not only in DNA-recognition, but also in RNA binding and in protein-protein binding. Current estimates are that this class of molecules will constitute about 2% of all human genes.

Paragraph beginning at line 21 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

A number of papers have reported attempts to produce ZFPs to modulate particular target sites. For example, Choo et al., *Nature* 372, 645 (1994), report an attempt to design a ZFP that would repress expression of a bcr-abl oncogene. The target segment to which the ZFPs would bind was a nine base sequence 5'GCA GAA GCC3' ~~5'GCA GAA3' GCC~~ chosen to overlap the junction created by a specific oncogenic translocation fusing the genes encoding bcr and abl. The intention was that a ZFP specific to this target site would bind to the oncogene without binding to abl or bcr component genes. The authors used phage display to screen a mini-library of variant ZFPs for binding to this target segment. A variant ZFP thus isolated was then reported to repress expression of a stably transfected bcr-abl construct in a cell line.

Paragraph beginning at line 20 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

None of the above studies provided criteria for systematically evaluating the respective merits of the different potential target sites within a candidate gene. The phage display studies by Rebar et al., supra, Jamieson et al., supra and Choo et al., *PNAS*.(1994) supra,

all focused on alterations of the natural Zif268 binding-site, 5'GCG TGG GCGc3' (SEQ ID NO:11), and were not made with reference to a predetermined target gene. Choo et al. Nature (1994), supra's selection of target site was constrained solely by the intent that the site overlap the interface between brc and abl segments and did not involve a comparison of different potential target sites. Likewise, Greisman & Pabo chose certain target sites because of their known regulatory roles and did not consider the relative merits of different potential target segments within a preselected target gene. Similarly, Choo et al. (1998), supra's choice of target site within ras was constrained by the position of a mutation. No criterion is provided for Choo et al. (1998)'s selection of a target site in HIV Tat. Finally, both Pomerantz et al., supra and Liu et al., supra constructed artificial hybrid target sites for composite zinc fingers and then inserted the target sites into reporter constructs.

Paragraph beginning at line 26 of page 9 has been amended as follows:

Fig. 2 shows a three finger zinc finger protein bound to a target site (SEQ ID NO:12) containing three D-able subsites.

Paragraph beginning at line 28 of page 14 has been amended as follows:

Linkage can be accomplished using any of the following peptide linkers. TGEKP (SEQ ID NO:2) ~~TGEKP~~; (G₄S)_n (SEQ ID NO:3) (G₄S)_n (Kim et al., *PNAS* 93, 1156-1160 (1996.); GRRGGGS (SEQ ID NO:4); LRQRDGERP (SEQ ID NO:5); LRQKDGGGSERP (SEQ ID NO:6); LRQKD(G₃S)₂ERP (SEQ ID NO:7) ~~LRQKD(G₃S)₂ERP~~. Alternatively, flexible linkers can be rationally designed using computer program capable of modeling both DNA-binding sites and the peptides themselves or by phage display methods. In a further variation, noncovalent linkage can be achieved by fusing two zinc finger proteins with domains promoting heterodimer formation of the two zinc finger proteins. For example, one zinc finger protein can be fused with fos and the other with jun (see Barbas et al., WO 95/119431).

Paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 15 has been amended as follows:

A component finger of zinc finger protein typically contains about 30 amino acids and has the following motif (N-C) (SEQ ID NO:1):

Cys- (X)₂₋₄-Cys-X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X-**His**- (X)₃₋₅-His

-1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Paragraph beginning at line 24 of page 15 has been amended as follows:

The process of designing or selecting a nonnaturally occurring or variant ZFP typically starts with a natural ZFP as a source of framework residues. The process of design or selection serves to define nonconserved positions (i.e., positions -1 to +6) so as to confer a desired binding specificity. One suitable ZFP is the DNA binding domain of the mouse transcription factor Zif268. The DNA binding domain of this protein has the amino acid sequence:

(F1) YACPVESCDRRFSRSDDELTRHIRIHTGQKP

(F2) FQCRICMRNFSRSDHLTTHIRTHTGEKP

(F3) FACDICGRKFARSDERKRHTKIHRLRQK (SEQ ID NO:8)

~~YACPVESCDRRFSRSDDELTRHIRIHTGQKP (F1)~~

~~FQCRICMRNFSRSDHLTTHIRTHTGEKP (F2)~~

~~FACDICGRKFARSDERKRHTKIHRLRQK (F3)~~

and binds to a target 5' GCG TGG GCG 3'.

Paragraph beginning at line 1 of page 16 has been amended as follows:

Another suitable natural zinc finger protein as a source of framework residues is Sp-1. The Sp-1 sequence used for construction of zinc finger proteins corresponds to amino acids 531 to 624 in the Sp-1 transcription factor. This sequence is 94 amino acids in length. The amino acid sequence of Sp-1 is as follows

PGKKKQHICHIQGCGKVYGKTSHLRAHLRWHTGERP

FMCTWSYCGKRFRSDDELQRHKRTHHTGEKK

FACPECPKRFRMSDHLKHIKTHQNKKG (SEQ ID NO:9)

Sp-1 binds to a target site 5'GGG GCG GGG3'.

Paragraph beginning at line 9 of page 16 has been amended as follows:

An alternate form of Sp-1, an Sp-1 consensus sequence, has the following amino acid sequence:

meklmgsgd

PGKKKQHACPECGKSFSKSSHLRAHQRTHTGERP

YKCPECGKSFSRSDDELQRHQRTHTGEKP

YKCPECGKSFSRSDHLKHHQRTHTQNKKG (SEQ ID NO:10) (lower case letters are a leader sequence from Shi & Berg, *Chemistry and Biology* 1, 83-89. (1995). The optimal binding

sequence for the Sp-1 consensus sequence is 5'GGGGCGGGG3'. Other suitable ZFPs are described below.

Paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 23 has been amended as follows:

In the formula 5'NNx aNy bNzc3', the triplets of NNx aNy and bNz represent the triplets of bases on the target strand bound by the three fingers in a zinc finger protein. The complements of the highlighted bases are the sites of potential fourth base binding on the nontarget strand. If only one of x, y and z is a G, and this G is followed by a K, the target site includes a single D-able subsite. For example, if only x is G and a is K, the site reads **NNG K**Ny bNz w with the D-able subsite highlighted. If both x and y but not z are G and a and b are K, then the target site has two overlapping D-able subsites as follows: 5'**NNG KNG** KNz c3' (SEQ ID NO:13) with one such site being represented in bold and the other in italics. If all three of x, y and z are G and a, b and c are K, then the target segment includes three D-able subsites, as follows 5'**NNG KNG** *KNG* K3' (SEQ ID NO:14), the D-able subsites being represented by bold, italics and underline.

Paragraph beginning at line 2 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNGGNNGNN(N){0,3}**GN**GGNNGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:15 and 16)

Paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNGGNNGNN(N){0,3}GNNG**GN**GGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:17 and 18)

Paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNGGNNGNN(N){0,3}GNGGNNG**GN**GG (SEQ ID NOS:19 and 20)

Paragraph beginning at line 5 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNG**GN**GGNN(N){0,3}**GN**GGNNGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:21 and 22)

Paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNG**GN**GGNN(N){0,3}GNNG**GN**GGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:23 and 24)

Paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNG**GN**GGNN(N){0,3}GNGGNNG**GN**GG (SEQ ID NOS:25 and 26)

Paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNGNNG**GN**GG(N){0,3}**GN**GGNNGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:27 and 28)

Paragraph beginning at line 9 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNGNNGNGG(N){0,3}GNNGNNGGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:29 and 30)

Paragraph beginning at line 10 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNGNNGNGG(N){0,3}GNNGNNGNGG (SEQ ID NOS:31 and 32)

Paragraph beginning at line 11 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNGNNGNGGNGGNNNGNNN (SEQ ID NO:33)

Paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNGNNGNGGNNNGNGGNNN (SEQ ID NO:34)

Paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

GNNGNNGNGGNNNGNNGNGG (SEQ ID NO:35)

Paragraph beginning at line 25 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

KNGGNNKNN(N){0,3}KNGGNNKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:36 and 37)

Paragraph beginning at line 26 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

KNGGNNKNN(N){0,3}KNNKNGGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:38 and 39)

Paragraph beginning at line 27 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

KNGGNNKNN(N){0,3}KNNKNNKNGG (SEQ ID NOS:40 and 41)

Paragraph beginning at line 28 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNGGNN(N){0,3}KNGGNNKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:42 and 43)

Paragraph beginning at line 1 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNGGNN(N){0,3}KNNKNGGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:44 and 45)

Paragraph beginning at line 2 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNGGNN(N){0,3} KNNKNNKNGG (SEQ ID NOS:46 and 47)

Paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGG(N){0,2}KNGGNNKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:48 and 49)

Paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGG(N){0,2}KNNKNGGNNN (SEQ ID NOS:50 and 51)

Paragraph beginning at line 5 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGG(N){0,2}KNNKNNKNGG (SEQ ID NOS:52 and 53)

Paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGGNGGNNKNNN (SEQ ID NO:54)

Paragraph beginning at line 7 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGGNNKNGGNNN (SEQ ID NO:55)

Paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGGNNKNNKNGG (SEQ ID NO:56)

Paragraph beginning at line 14 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNGKNNKNN(N){0,3}KNGKNNKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:57 and 58)

Paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNGKNNKNN(N){0,3}KNNKNGKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:59 and 60)

Paragraph beginning at line 16 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNGKNNKNN(N){0,3}KNNKNNKNGK (SEQ ID NOS:61 and 62)

Paragraph beginning at line 17 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNGKNN(N){0,3}KNGKNNKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:63 and 64)

Paragraph beginning at line 18 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNGKNN(N){0,3}KNNKNGKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:65 and 66)

Paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNGKNN(N){0,3}KNNKNNKNGK (SEQ ID NOS:67 and 68)

Paragraph beginning at line 20 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGK(N){0,2}KNGKNNKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:69 and 70)

Paragraph beginning at line 21 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGK(N){0,2}KNNKNGKNNN (SEQ ID NOS:71 and 72)

Paragraph beginning at line 22 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGK(N){0,2}KNNKNNKNGK (SEQ ID NOS:73 and 74)

Paragraph beginning at line 23 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGKNGKNNKNNN (SEQ ID NO:75)

Paragraph beginning at line 24 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGKNNKNGKNNN (SEQ ID NO:76)

Paragraph beginning at line 25 of page 45 has been amended as follows:

KNNKNNKNGKNNKNNKNGK (SEQ ID NO:77)

Paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 47 ("Table 3") has been amended as follows:

Table 3

TARGET NAME	SEQUENCE	PROTEIN NAME	Kd (nM)	<u>SEQ ID NO:</u>
FAD 1	GAG GTA GAG G	FAD 1A	10	<u>78</u>
FAD 1	GAG GTA GAG G	FAD 1B	10	<u>78</u>
FAD 2	GTC GTG TGG A	FAD 2A	100	<u>79</u>
FAD 3	GTT GAG GAA G	FAD 3A	100	<u>80</u>
FAD 3	GTT GAG GAA G	FAD 3B	100	<u>80</u>
FAD 4	GAG GTG GAA G	FAD 4A	10	<u>81</u>
FAD 4	GAG GTG GAA G	FAD 4B	2	<u>81</u>
FAD 5	TAG GTG GTG A	FAD 5A	10	<u>82</u>

Paragraph beginning at line 30 of page 48 has been amended as follows:

The 22 ZFPs designed to targets with two GG type D-able subsites have the strongest binding affinity with an average Kd = 15 nM. Of the 50 ZFPs having a Kd < 100 nM, 49 have at least one D-able subsite. The table shows the following conclusion: (1) binding to a target site with one D-able subsite bind more strongly than ZFPs binding to a target site lacking a D-able subsites; (2) ZFPS binding to a target site with two D-able subsites bind more strongly than ZFPs that bind to a target sing with one D-able subsite, and (3) ZFPs with a target site target site with a GG D-able subsite bind more strongly than ZFPs with a target site with a GT D-able subsite.

Paragraph beginning at line 27 of page 53 has been amended as follows:

{If the subsite is of the form xxA, xxC or xxT, its score also remains unchanged.)}

Paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 54 has been amended as follows:

{When using this option, the program considers the identity of base immediately to the 3' side of the target site (in lower case). For the last site, this base is undefined in this example and this is noted by placing the pound sign '#' at this position.}

Paragraph beginning at line 22 of page 55 has been amended as follows:

Triplet	3	2	1	F1	F2	F3	Finger SEQ ID NO:
[1]	5'TGCGGGGCA	*****	*****	*ERDHLRT			<u>88</u>
[3]	5'GGGGCGGGG	*****	*RSDELQR	*****			<u>89</u>
[4]	5'GAGTGTGTG	*RKDSLVR	*****	*****			<u>90</u>

DISORDERED:

*****	*RSDELTR[2](3)	*****	<u>91</u>
*****	*RSDERKR[2](1)	*****	<u>92</u>

Paragraph beginning at line 32 of page 55 has been amended as follows:

The 'ordered' output shows that, in the ZFP data table, there is one instance where the TGC subsite is contacted by a zinc finger in the third triplet of a target site. The finger in this case is ERDHLRT (SEQ ID NO:88), and the site is 5'TGCGGGGCA3'. There is also one similar instance for each of the other two subsites - GCG, and GTG. The fingers in these cases are, respectively, RSDELQR (SEQ ID NO:89) and RKDSLVR (SEQ ID NO:90). This information is used to propose the three finger protein F1-RKDSLVR, F2-RSDELQR, F3-ERDHLRT (SEQ ID NO:93) as a design to bind the target 5'TGCGCGGTG3'.

Paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 56 has been amended as follows:

The 'disordered' output shows that there are two cases in the ZFPdata table in which fingers contact a GCG subsite, but not at the center subsite of a target. Rather, in one case GCG is contacted at the 5' end, and the other the 3' end, and in these cases the finger sequences are RSDELTR (SEQ ID NO:91) and RSDERKR (SEQ ID NO:92). These are alternate designs for binding GCG in the target site.

Paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 58 ("Table 9") has been amended as follows:

Table 9: Exemplary ZFP data table

#	target site	ZFP sequence			reference information	ZFP SEQ ID NO:
		F1	F2	F3		
1	TGCGGGGCA	RSADLTR	RSDHLTR	ERDHLRT	SBS design GR-223, Kd: 8 nM	<u>94</u>
2	GCGTGGGCG	RSDELTR	RSDHLTT	RSDEKRR	Zif 268, Kd: 0.04 nM	<u>95</u>
3	GGGGCGGGG	KTSHLRA	RSDELQR	RSDHLSK	SP1, Kd: 25 nM	<u>96</u>
4	GAGTGTGTG	RKDSLVR	TSDHLAS	RSDNLTR	SBS design GL-8.3.1, Kd: 32 nM	<u>97</u>

Please insert the accompanying paper copy of the Sequence Listing, page numbers 1 to 33, at the end of the application.

In the claims:

Claims 1-34, 44-47 and 50-51 have been canceled.

Claim 35 has been amended as follows:

35. (Amended) A method of producing a zinc finger protein comprising:

(a) providing a database comprising designations for a plurality of zinc finger proteins, each protein comprising at least first, second and third fingers, and subdesignations for each of the three fingers of each of the zinc finger proteins;

a corresponding nucleic acid sequence for each zinc finger protein, each sequence comprising at least first, second and third triplets specifically bound by the at least first, second and third fingers respectively in each zinc finger protein, the first, second and third triplets being arranged in the nucleic acid sequence (3'-5') in the same respective order as the first, second and third fingers are arranged in the zinc finger protein (N-terminal to C-terminal);

(b) providing a target site for design of a zinc finger protein, the target site comprising contiguous ~~continuous~~ first, second and third triplets in a 3'-5' order,

(c) for the first, second and third triplet in the target site, identifying first, second and third sets of zinc finger protein(s) in the database, the first set comprising zinc finger protein(s) comprising a finger specifically binding to the first triplet in the target site, the second set comprising zinc finger protein(s) comprising a finger specifically binding to the second triplet in the target site, the third set comprising zinc finger protein(s) comprising a finger specifically binding to the third triplet in the target site;

(d) outputting designations and subdesignations of the zinc finger proteins in the first, second, and third sets identified in step (c).

Claim 37 has been amended as follows:

37. (Amended) The method of claim 36 further comprising identifying subsets of the first, second and third sets, the subset of the first set comprising zinc finger protein(s) comprising a finger that specifically binds to the first triplet in the target site from the first finger position of a zinc finger protein in the database; the subset of the second set comprising zinc finger protein(s) comprising a finger that specifically binds to the second triplet in the target site from the second finger position in a zinc finger protein in the database; the subset of the third set comprising zinc finger protein(s) comprising a finger that specifically binds to the third triplet in the target site from a third finger position in a zinc finger protein in the database;

wherein

the outputting step comprises ~~comprising~~ outputting designations and subdesignations of the subset of the first, second and third sets; and

the producing step comprises ~~comprising~~ producing a zinc finger protein comprising a first finger from the first subset, a second finger from the second subset, and a third finger from the third subset.

Claim 41 has been amended as follows:

41. (Amended) The method of claim 35 wherein the target site is provided by
providing a target nucleic acid to be targeted by a zinc finger protein;
selecting a plurality of potential target sites within the target nucleic acid
sequence;
evaluating whether each selected target site comprises 5'NNx aNY bNzc3; and
outputting a selected target site within the target nucleic acid comprising 5'NNx
aNy bNzc3', the output selected target site providing the target site in step (b) of claim 35,
wherein

each of (x, a), (y, b) and (z, c) is (N, N) or (G, K);

at least one of (x, a), (y, b) and (z, c) is (G, K). and

N and K are IUPAC-IUB ambiguity codes.

~~the method of claim or claim 22~~

Claim 48 has been amended as follows:

48. (Amended) A computer program product for designing a zinc finger protein comprising:

(a) code for providing a database comprising

designations for a plurality of zinc finger proteins, each protein comprising at least first, second and third fingers ,

subdesignations for each of the three fingers of each of the zinc finger proteins;

a corresponding nucleic acid sequence for each zinc finger protein, each sequence comprising at least first, second and third triplets specifically bound by the at least first, second and third fingers respectively in each zinc finger protein, the first, second and third triplets being arranged in the nucleic acid sequence (3'-5') in the same respective order as the first, second and third fingers are arranged in the zinc finger protein (N-terminus to C-terminus);

(b) code for providing a target site for design of a zinc finger protein, the target site comprising at least first, second and third triplets,

(c) for the first, second and third triplet in the target site, code for identifying first, second and third sets of zinc finger protein(s) in the database, the first set comprising zinc finger protein(s) comprising a finger specifically binding to the first triplet in the target site, the second set comprising a finger specifically binding to the second triplet in the target site, the third set comprising a finger specifically binding to the third triplet in the target site;

(d) code for outputting designations and subdesignations of the zinc finger proteins in the first, second, and third sets identified in step (c).

(e) a computer ~~compute~~ readable storage medium for holding the codes.

Please add the following new claim:

52. The method of claim 35 wherein the target site is provided by providing a polynucleotide sequence;
- selecting a potential target site within the polynucleotide sequence; the potential target site comprising contiguous first, second and third triplets of bases at first, second and third positions in the potential target site;
- determining a plurality of subscores by applying a correspondence regime between triplets and triplet position in a sequence of three contiguous triplets, wherein each triplet has first, second and third corresponding positions, and each combination of triplet and triplet position has a particular subscore
- calculating a score for the potential target site by combining subscores for the first, second, and third triplets;

repeating the selecting, determining and calculating steps at least once on a further potential target site comprising first, second and third triplets at first, second and third positions of the further potential target site to determine a further score;

providing output of at least one potential target site with its score, the at least one output potential target site providing the target site for step (b) in claim 35.

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